

REMARKS AND RESPONSES

Claims 1, 7, 9 and 14 have been currently amended. Claims 1, 3-18 remain pending in the present application. Support for the amendments is found in the specification and claims as filed. Accordingly, the amendments do not constitute the addition of new matter. Reconsideration of the application in view of the foregoing amendments and following comments is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

With respect to paragraph 3 of the Office Action, claims 1, 3-8, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Xi (US 6,879,120).

Of rejected claims, only claims 1 and 7 are independent.

Amended Claim 1 recites an overvoltage protective device, which is in parallel connection with a direct-current (DC) motor and includes a voltage-dividing circuit and a control unit. The voltage-dividing circuit has two opposite ends and a voltage-dividing node, wherein one end thereof electrically is connected to an input voltage of the DC motor, and the opposite end thereof is connected to ground. The control unit is in parallel connection with the voltage-dividing node of the voltage-dividing circuit, and for accessing a voltage level of the part of the voltage-dividing circuit to further drive the DC motor, wherein when a voltage level of the part is larger than a reference voltage, the control unit stops driving the DC motor.

Amended claim 7 recites an overvoltage protective device, which includes two resistors and a micro control unit (MCU) driver, for a DC motor having a plurality of power switches. A first resistor has two opposite ends, wherein one end thereof electrically is connected to an input end voltage of the DC motor. A second resistor has one end electrically connected to the opposite end of the first resistor, and the other end thereof connected to ground. The micro control unit (MCU) driver has a plurality of output terminals driving the power switches, and for accessing a terminal voltage of the second resistor. When the terminal voltage of the second resistor is larger than a reference voltage, the output terminals stop driving the power switches.

As defined by **amended claim 1**, the voltage-dividing circuit has two opposite ends and a voltage-dividing node, wherein one end thereof is electrically connected to an input voltage of the DC motor, and the opposite end thereof is electrically connected to ground. As defined by **amended claim 7**, the first resistor has two opposite ends, wherein one end thereof is electrically connected to an input end voltage of the DC motor. A second resistor

has one end electrically connected to the opposite end of the first resistor, and the other end thereof connected to ground.

Xi fails to disclose the above-identified features, as expressly recited by amended claims 1 and 7. The Examiner's attention is drawn to Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 of Xi, a speed control circuit (11) comprising a voltage diving circuit (R16 & R17) is disclosed. One end (one end of R16) of the voltage diving circuit (R16 & R17) of Xi is electrically connected to +V_{cc} (a power source for driving the speed control circuit (11)). A voltage diving node (V_b) of the voltage diving circuit (R16 & R17) is electrically connected to the driving circuit (22a). One end of R17 is electrically connected to the other end of R16. Comparing what Xi discloses in Figs. 1 & 2 and the above-identified features recited by amended claims 1 and 7, Xi fails to anticipate what is defined by amended claims 1 and 7.

Since Xi fails to anticipate an identical invention as contained in claims 1 and 7, the novel features of claims 1 and 7 produce new and unexpected results and hence are unobvious and patentable over prior art of record.

In addition, insofar claims 3-6 and 17-18 depend from claim 1, and claim 8 depends from claim 7. These claims add further limitations thereto. Thus, claims 3-6, 8, and 17-18 of the present application are also novel and unobvious over prior art of record.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) should be withdrawn. Reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections are respectfully requested.

Claim Rejection - 35 U.S.C. §103

With respect to paragraph 4 of the Office Action, claims 9-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Xi (US 6,879,120) in view of Wakui (US 6,396,225).

Of the rejected claims, only claims 9 and 14 are independent.

As defined by **amended claim 9**, an overvoltage protective device of DC motor includes two voltage-dividing circuits, a control unit and an operation amplifier. A first voltage-dividing circuit has two opposite ends and a voltage-dividing node, wherein one end thereof is electrically connected to an input end voltage of a DC motor, and the opposite end thereof is electrically connected to ground. A second voltage-dividing circuit has one end electrically connected to a reference voltage end, and the other end connected to ground. A control unit is responsible for controlling start of the DC motor. An operation amplifier has a non-inverted input end electrically connected to the voltage-dividing node, an inverted input

end thereof electrically connected to the second voltage-dividing circuit, and an output end thereof electrically connected to the control unit. When a voltage at the non-inverted input end of the operation amplifier is larger than a voltage at the inverted input end, the operation amplifier outputs an overvoltage interrupt signal to the control unit, and the control unit stops driving the DC motor.

As defined by **amended claim 14**, an overvoltage protective device of DC motor having a plurality of power switches includes four resistors, a drive IC and a comparator. A first resistor has two opposite ends, wherein one end thereof is electrically connected to a voltage input end of the DC motor. A second resistor has one end thereof connected to the opposite end of the first resistor, and other end thereof connected to ground. A third resistor has one end connected to a reference voltage end. A fourth resistor has one end electrically connected to the other end of the third resistor, and the other end thereof grounded. The drive IC has a plurality of output terminals for respectively driving the power switches. A comparator has a non-inverted input end connected between the first resistor and the second resistor, an inverted input end thereof electrically between the third resistor and the fourth resistor, and an output end thereof electrically connected to the drive IC. When a voltage at the non-inverted input end is larger than a voltage at the inverted input end, the comparator outputs an overvoltage interrupt signal to the drive IC, and the output terminals then stops driving the power switches.

As defined by **amended claim 9**, the first voltage-dividing circuit has two opposite ends and a voltage-dividing node, wherein one end thereof is electrically connected to an input voltage of the DC motor, and the opposite end thereof is electrically connected to ground. As defined by **amended claim 14**, the first resistor has two opposite ends, wherein one end thereof is electrically connected to an input end voltage of the DC motor. A second resistor has one end electrically connected to the opposite end of the first resistor, and the other end thereof connected to ground.

Xi fails to disclose the above-identified features, as expressly recited in amended claims 9 and 14. The Examiner's attention is drawn to Fig. 1 of Xi, a speed control circuit (11) comprising a voltage diving circuit (R11 & R12) is disclosed. One end (one end of R11) of the voltage diving circuit of Xi is electrically connected to +V_{cc} (a power source for driving the speed control circuit (11)). A voltage diving node (Va) of the voltage diving circuit (R11 & R12) is electrically connected a non-inverted input terminal of an amplifier (AMP). One end of R12 is electrically connected to the other end of R11. Comparing what Xi discloses in Fig. 1 and the above-identified features recited by amended claims 9 and 14,

Xi fails to anticipate what is defined by amended claims 9 and 14.

Accordingly, Xi fails to teach all features as contained in claims 9 and 14. In addition, Xi in view of Wakui also fails to achieve the same. Therefore, the novel features of claims 9 and 14 produce new and unexpected results and hence are unobvious and patentable over these references.

In addition, insofar claims 10-13 depend from claim 9 and claims 15-16 depend from claim 14. These claims add further limitations thereto. Thus, claims 10-13 and 15-16 of the present application are also novel and unobvious over the prior art of record. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

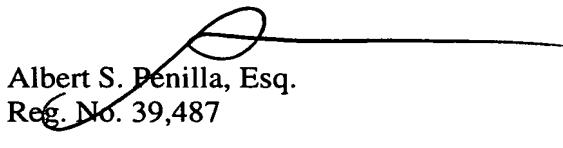
Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

Conclusions

For all of the above reasons, applicants submit that the specification and claims are now in proper form, and that the claims define patentably over prior arts. Therefore applicants respectfully request issuance for this case at the Office Action's earliest convenience.

If the Examiner has any questions concerning the present amendment, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at (408) 749-6903. If any other fees are due in connection with filing this amendment, the Commissioner is also authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-0805 (Order No. JLINP171/TLC). A duplicate copy of the transmittal is enclosed for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,
MARTINE PENILLA & GENCARELLA, LLP


Albert S. Penilla, Esq.
Reg. No. 39,487

710 Lakeway Drive, Suite 200
Sunnyvale, CA 94085
Telephone: (408) 774-6903
Facsimile: (408) 749-6901